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AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

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To Hotel Proprietors and others. THE DAILY REGISTER,

MORAN & SICKELS, PHILADELPHIA, MORAN & SICKELS, PHILADELPHIA, is circuisted extensively among the Merchauts of that city, and travellers find it in all the Hotels, Steamats, and Railroad conveyances diverging from Philaphia. It contains a correct list of the names of those some arriving at the principal hotels daily, and consently is the best means the Proprietors of Hotels in her cities can have for extending their business among it revelling public.

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New York and Liverpool United States Mail

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These ships, having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance or comfort.

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mar 24—4

mar 24—d

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF

PACKETS—Salling from Philadelphia on the 5th,
and from Liverpool on the 1st of every month.
Ship SHENARDOAH, Capt. Wm. H. West; Ship EUOPE, Captain William Melbowell; Ship MARY PLEAANTS, Capt. Anthony Mehaels:
The above first-class ships are built of the best mateials, and commanded by experienced navigators.
Due regard has been paid to select models for speed,
rith comfort for passengers.

Persons wishing to engage passage for their friends can
beam certificates which will be good for eight months.
Those who wish to remit money can be accommodated
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secount. Goods for the continent will be forwarded free of ex ness of commission, if addressed to James McHenry, No i, Temple Place, Liverpool.

GEORGE McHENRY & CO.,
mar 24—d No. 37, Walnut street, Philadelphi

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATAIC INSTITUTE A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the ParkeA ville Hydropathe Institute, held fifth month 15th,
1850. Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected
Revident Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is
now prepared to receive an additional number of patients;
and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience in Europe, (acquired under Vincens Preissnitz,
the founder of the Hydropathic system), and for several
years past in this country, and particularly in the city of
Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an
attentive physician.
The domestic department being under the charge of a

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Purkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully haid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some sighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

well as fato the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-falling spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard, surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water-works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty fact, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and as half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a december to come, with marble tables, &c.; the rising denote (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contributions of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination.

The COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS.

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Their stock is entirely new, and, in addition, still receive by every stemmer new and elegant styles, confined excusively to this house, consisting of every variety of Druss Goods to be found in the French, German, English, and American markets, and at prices that will defy competitors. Cash buyers and merchants generally will do well to call and examine our stock, as our goods are adapted to call and examine our stock, as our goods are adapted to call and examine our stock, as our goods are adapted to call and examine our stock, and we are resolved to spare no efforts to make it the interest of every merchant to favor us with their patronage.

JAMES S. MOULTON, JAMES W. BARBER, ZENAS NEWELL.

New York, March, 1851.

New York, March, 1851. New York, March, 1851.

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Tarpentine, & American Linseed Oil.

O cases Gum Copal, med, and fine Zanzibar, &c.

400 bbls superfor Coach Body, Carriage Oil Cloth Polishing, Flowing, Scraping, Cabinet and Venitian Blind Varnishes, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

10 bbls. Sign and Graining Varnish.

5 do white flowing do do warranted.

5 do white do do for maps or whips.

10 de Iron Varnish.

20 do Painters' Japan.

100 do Spirits Turpentine, in glued bbls or half bbls.

10,000 bls. pure White Lead, in' oil, at manufacturers' prices.

To Persons out of Employment.

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The embellishments are about two hundred, and of the first order, illustrating whatever is peculiar to the inhabi-

the work.

The volume forms a large octavo, containing between five and six hundred pages, printed in the best style, and on good substantial white paper. It is furnished to agents, handsomely bound in muslin, gilt, or leather, as the purchaser may prefer, at a very liberal discount, when quantities of not less than twenty copies are ordered at one

titles of not less than twenty copies are ordered at one time.

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES;

comprising the most striking and remarkable events of the Revolution, the French war, the Tripolitan war, the Indian war, the second war with Great Britain, and the Mexican war; with three hundred engravings! Retail price, \$2.50 per volume. Orders respectfully solicited.

SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY PUBLICATIONS are decidedly the best books that agents can possibly employ their time in supplying to the people of the United States. They are valuable for reference, and should be possessed by every family in this great republic. There is not a city or town in these United States, not even those of small importance, but contains many citizens to whom these works are indispensable. They are adapted to the literary wants of the Christian, the patriot, the statesman, and the domestic circle, got up in a superior style of art and workmanship; and are not only such books as will sell, but are such as an agent of good principle will feel free to recommend, and willing to see the purchaser again after they have been bought.

Our Plan.—The plan the publisher has so successfully carried out for several years, is the obtaining responsible men as agents, who are well known in their own counties, towns, and villages, and have time and disposition to circulate good and instructive books among their neighbors and friends. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise will risk little in sending \$25 or \$50, for which he will receive an assortment as he may direct, at the whole sale cash prices.

Enterprising and active men of respectability and good address, would do well to engage in the sale of the above

sale cash prices.

Enterprising and active men of respectability and good address, would do well to engage in the sale of the above volumes; and all postmasters, clergymen, book pedlars, and newspaper agents, are respectfully requested to act so our agents. A handsome remuneration allowed to all who engage in their sale. For particulars address, post paid, ROBERT SEARS, 128 Nassau street, N. Y. paid, ROBERT SEARS, 120 RESEAU SILVER, A. T.

To publishers of newspapers throughout the United States:
Newspapers copying this advertisement entire, without
any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and
giving it a few inside insertions, shall receive a copy of
any of our \$2 50 or \$3 works, subject to their order, by
sending direct to the publisher.

mar 24—

The Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat

(ERICSSON LINE)

Have resumed their operations for the year with increased means of accommodating the trade between Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the most regular and expeditious manner, and at their former materially reduced prices, being, on dry goods, hardware, &c., only 10 cents per 100 pounds, and but half the price charged by other lines.

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Goods destined for the West, South, or other places beyond Baltimore, forwarded promptly on the day of their arrival, with every care and attention, free of all charge whatever for this service, in the shape of commissions or otherwise.

whatever for this service, in the shape of commissions or otherwise.

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J. A. SHRIVER, Agent, No. 3 Light st., near the Depot of the B. & O. R. R. New York India Rubber Warehouse.

D. HODGMAN, 27 Maiden Lane and 59 Nassau street,
(first corner from Broadway,) New York. Factory
foot of Twenty-fourth street, East River.
Merchants throughout the United States are respectfully

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Among the most important, I would call attention to my extensive stock of Carriage Cloth, of all widths, from 3-i to 6-i inclusive, and made on the choicest drills and of the best of gum. Purchasers will find that it will neither crack, peel, nor become sticky, as is the case with much that has been and continues to be sold in this city.

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Consisting of Coats. Cloaks. Cares. Pouches. Pants. Over-

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These Gloves are also much worn by Hatters, Tanners,

Nessen to below a perfect protection segants and and

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Also, a large stock of Overshoes, Garden and Engine Hose, Whips, Horse Covers, Horse Fenders, Hoof Boots, Beda, Life Preservers, Breast Pumps, Syringes, Tobaco Wallets, Finger Stalls, Paper Holders, Door Springs, &c., &c., besides an immense stock of India Rubber Balls.

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mar 24—
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necticut, Lower Canada, New York Sate, Delaware, Fein-sylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Indiana, Ohio Illinois, the Western States generally, the Mississippi and Alabama river towns, and the prominent places in Geor-gia and the Carolinas.

Our facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can secure the safe and speedy transportation of freight trunks, packages, and valuable parcels, from one end of the country to the other, and between the most remote register.

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iers, bankers, and merchants generally.

We beg leave to call attention to our California Express
from New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans

Offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and 19 Wall street, New York. mar 24—tf

ing, Flowing, Scraping, Cabinet and Venitian Blind Varnishes, Not. 1, 2, and 3.

10 bbis. Sign and Graining Varnish.

5 do white flowing

6 do White do Wing do

5 do White flowing

10 do Finners' Japan.

10 do Painters' Japan.

100 do Spirits Turpentine, in glued bbls or half bbls.

100 gallons American Linseed Oil.

10,000 lbs. pure White Lead, in' oil, at manufacturers' prices.

Also, Gum Shellac, Sandrac, Litharge, Red Lead, Dry White Lead, in 100 lb. kegs, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market rates.

Fersons purchasing the above will do well to call and axis in for themiselves.

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CHARLES S. LITTLE, IMPORTER and
general dealer in English, German, and
American Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools,
&c., 33 and 34 Fulton street, opposite the
United States Hotel, New York, respectfully invites the
attention of Merchants, making their purchases, to his
very extensive assortment, comprising every thing in the
line, and in which new and constant supplies are being
added. His variety of Tools is adapted to all the various
branches of mechanics, especially Coopers and Carpenters.
Particular attention given to all orders, all of which are
offered at the lowest market prices for cash or on approved
credit:

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Cut and Wrought Nalls, Locks and Latchets
Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives
Razors, Scissors and Shears, in great variety
Skates, Slates, Sleigh Bells, loose and strapped
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Ames' Pump, Augers and Runivers'
Turkey Oil Stone, dressed and undressed
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thers
Coachmakers' Tools
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House and Ship Carpenters' Tools
Blacksmiths' Tools, Cabinet makers' Trimmings
House and Ship builders' Hardware
House furnishing Hardware, in great variety
Iron, Brass, Copper, and Steel wire
Genuine Haarlem Oil, and Nuremberg Salve. mar 24

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY. Office, No. 1 Reade Street, New York.

In consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by Enigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends. In Ireland, and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight, at any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written direction to whom and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.

There is a great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Hank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society Reops an office at No. 22 Spruce street, to which Emigrants can apply to obtain situations for which they are fitted.

Orders from employers in the country, stating the services required, the wages, and the cheapest modes of conveyance, and giving a respectable reference, will meet with prompt attention.

The Society will be thankful for all circumstantial and early information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage committed on Emigrants, and will endeavor speedly to apply a remedy.

JAMES MATHEWS, JAMES REYBURN,

EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary.

KIRRANN B. DALY, Recording Secretary. Office, No. 1 Reade Street, New York.

EDWARD C. DONNELLT, Corresponding Secretary.

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J. H. HAVENS, W. MYER, & CO.,
Incentors and Manufacturers of the Ethiopian and Fireproof Paint, Wilmington, Clinton co., Ohio.

W. MYERS, No. 319 Main street, near 8th, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all orders must be addressed.
The superiority of this paint over all other, for carriage,
house, and ship painting, will be seen in its rapid sale.
It is not over four months since this paint has been introduced into market, and our agent has been able to order
one hundred tons. The paint is ground in oil, and put
up ready for use, from the finest black down to any shade
to suit the fancy.

Also, inventors and manufacturers of Tanners' Blacking. This article is so universally approbated by all who
have used it, that it scarcely meads commendation. But
to give confidence to those who may not have tried it, we
would say that Z. C. Ryon, foreman to A. M. Taylor & Co.,
Columbia street, Cincinnati, has authorized us to use his
name as a recommendation to tanners in general. To all
who know Mr. Z. C. Ryon this would be sufficient; but all
tanners in the city and country, who have used it, have
granted us this privilege. If it were necessary we could
fill a newspaper with testimonials; but where all who use
are pleased we deem it uncalled for.

The Tanners' Blacking is put up in kegs containing six
gallons, ready for use, and will be sent to any point on
the canal, railroad, or river, at fifty cents per gallon.

All orders should be addressed, post paid, to

HAVENS & CARROL,

Wilmington, Clinton eo, Ohio; or

J. H. HAVENS, Cincinnati.

Wilmington, Clinton co., Ohio; or J. H. HAVENS, Cincinnati. Also, inventors and manufacturers of a Water-proof Blacking for Oil-cloth, that will reduce the cost fifty per cent., and will soon be in market.

FREEMAN HODGES & CO.,

I MPORTERS AND JOBBERS, 58 LIBERTY STREET, New York, (between Broadway and Nassau.) are now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or own prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety Silks and Satins for Bonnets Silks and Satins for Bonnets Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Musl Thread, Brussels Valenciene, Silk, and Lisle Three

aces

Embroidered Reverie and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mits, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, and Sewi

Silk
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconet, Book Muelins, and Bishop Lawns
Embroidered, Damask, and Plain Canton Crape Shawls
A full assortment of Straw Goods
French and American Artificial Flowers
With a large variety not mentioned above.
All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves. [mar 24—tf

ney by calling and satisfying themselves. [mar 24—tf
CEED AND AGRICULTURAL WARE—
SHOUSE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAL—1941/2 Market
Street, Philadelphia.—We offer to our triends and customers the largest assortment of Agricultural Implements, Garden Tools, and Seeds ever offered in this market, consting in part of the following, viz:
PROUTY & MEARS' Patent Highest Premium Self-sharpening PLOUGHS, right and left handed Side Hill Subsoil, of various sizes, of superior materials and workmanship, warranted to give satisfaction, or the money returned. Pour Highest Premiums awarded to these PLOUGHS at the New York State Fair for 1850. Also, Beaches and Bar Share Ploughs.

Spain's Improved Barrel Churn, constructed in such a manner that the dasher may be removed from the inside of the Churn by simply unscrewing the handle from the tasher.

Have Straw, and Coan State Coulture in constructed.

of the Churn by simply unscrewing the handle from the dasher.

Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk Cutters in great variety, among which may be found Harvey's superior Premium Straw Cutter, of every size.

Also, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Cheese Presses, Seed Planters, Dirt Scrapers, Sugar Mills, Ox Yokes and Rows, Turnip Drills, Horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, Expanding and Extra Cultivators, Harrows, Snathe, Seythes, Concaved Hoes, Spring tempered Cast Steel Oval and Square tined Manure and Hay Forks, Pruning Shears and Chisels, Beach and Bar Sherr Repairing Pecies and Castings, Peruvian, Patagonia and Prepared Guáno, together with a complete assortment of Graes, Garden, and Field Seed, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices, at 194½ Market street, Philamar 24—tf

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French and German Looking-Glass Depot.

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No. 75 Baltimore Street.

DARRATT & DEBEET, Carvers and Gilders, manufacturers of every variety of Plain and Ornamental Looking-Glass and Picture Frames, Window Cornices, Brackets, Bracket Tables, Ceiling Mouldings, &c., &c. Also constantly on hand, a full assortment of Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses. Old work regilt, glasses inserted in old Frames, &c. Prices low and work unsurpassed in beauty of finish and durability by any other establishment. The public is respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SCHNIEWIND & CO. MPORTERS, No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia; No. 102 Broadway, New York, are now receiving and offer or sale, at Market prices, an excellent assortment of the

Ollowing goods:
Cloths and Doeskins, of Gevers & Schmidt, Schnabel's, lockschurmann & Schroeder, and others, consigned to hem direct from the manufacturers.

French, Swiss, and German Silks, Fancy and Staple locds, of the best makes and styles, suitable for the spring Also, sole agency for the United States of J. M. Carot & Co.'s Fancy Gilt and Silk Buttons, and other fabrics.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH THE BULWER AFFAIR, AGAIN.

SOME CIVIL WORDS TO "CIVIS." WASHINGTON, May 6, 1851.

To the Editors of the American Telegraph.

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of this afternoon's date there appears a communication, over the signature of "Civis," purporting to be a reply to one which I addressed to you on Saturday last, and which appeared in the *Telegruph* of Monday, relative to the late speech of Mr.

Your correspondent begins by saying that my communication "is quite too bad to be passed over in silence." I feel confident that I shall prove his to be worse (and that with little effort) before I am done with it.

"Civis" says his principal object in writing is to call attention to what Sir Henry really did say; yet he really does not cite a single word of the offensive passage in the speech alluded to. He declared this to be his object, too, in order "to give the quietus to the BLUNDERS of people ssions and violence have run away with their powers of judgment;" yet in the next breath he says, "Sir Henry Bulwer took the occasion offered by his address to give a PUBLIC DENIAL TO THE FORGERY committed by the editor of the Boston 'Cell.'" This is truly a blundering admission; for the denial of the forgery of the despatch is an assertion of its authenticity which might well proceed from the editor of the "Celt," but, coming from the apologist of the Saxon official, is a specimen of drivelling which stupidity itself, in its happiest moments of blundering, could hardly aspire to equal. It might, indeed, be called an "Irish Bull," if it were spiced with the characteristic wit of that people; but obviously destitute of all point as it is, and dull as John Bull himself, or even as your correspondent, it may more appropri-

ately be called an English Ox. Your correspondent further says that Bulwer's remarks were "directed to the Boston editor alone." This assertion is palpably untrue. Those remarks were general in their terms. The extract from Bulwer's speech, quoted in my first communication, is conclusive on this point; and I would not commend the spirit of any Irishman who could read it without feeling and expressing indignation.

"Civis" asks, "How can anybody, not a candidate for a lunatic asylum, understand that living Scots, &c., descendants of the ancient Celts, were pointed at by Sir Henry?" It might be more pertinently inquired, how any one, who had read the offensive extract, and asked such a question, could have escaped being an

inmate of a mad-house.

Your correspondent also says that the late indignation meeting was a "got-up humbug."
There was no humbug about it; it was what
it purported to be—an indignation meeting of
a portion of the population of the city of New York, who felt outraged by the unprovoked in-sult cast upon them by a British functionary; and who expressed their resentment with the fearlessness of men protected by the American flag. It is true some uncivil language was used on the occasion, but none that could exceed the rude ribaldry and low invective that disgraced the speech of England's Minister.

With an apparent air of triumph your correspondent asks, What return foreigners make for the protection of American law? I can answer for Irishmen, that they make that return which America expects of them, and which, as an American, I am proud to say, a vast majority of the American people acknowledge. They obey American law; they cherish a most devoted attachment to American institutions; they enrich our country by their industry and skill; and they are ever ready to expend their blood and treasure in defence of the American brother with the bandage over his eyes, who flag. That is the return they make. Does "Civis" think it enough? Thank Heaven,

American republicans at least think it is. "Civis" says that Americans are "descendants of all sorts of people—of Saxons, Danes, Celts, &c." But the haughty Briton, whose apologist he has become, lately asserted that we are Anglo-Saxons, and that our industry, our energy, our unexampled increase in wealth and popula tion, our victories on field and flood, and the consequent glory we have acquired among the nations, are to be traced to the Saxon stock from which he says we are descended. On this point "Civis" and the British Minister widely differ, and I leave them to settle the controversy—only remarking that I fear, from the little talent displayed by the former in his communication of to-day, the latter, even with a

bad cause, will gain an easy victory.
"Civis" winds up his diatribe of bad grammar and worse logic by tendering unasked ad-vice to Irishmen in America. They need no advice from such a source. They know their duties as well as their rights as American citizens; and while they conscientiously perform the first, they will firmly maintain the latter. Having thus analyzed the communication of

'Civis," and shown the stuff of which it is made, I commend him to the especial care of his friend, the British official. Respectfully.

For the American Telegraph. PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.

The liberality of Congress, as evinced in the appropriations for the embellishment of the buildings and the improvement of the grounds, calls for a manifestation of appreciation by the corporate authorities in matters pertaining to the public convenience, while taste and usefulness go hand-in-hand. The trees of the Smithsonian Institute grounds and those of the avenue are in a flourishing condition; and it has been a matter of general remark, that the trees are not yet set out upon the ground contiguous to the City Hall. It is to be hoped that the proximity of his own residence to, or his em-ployment in that edifice of the city, on the score of delicacy in the matter, have not prevented a compliance by the Mayor with the wishes of the people, which were but truly reflected in uncils. Trees are of slow growth, and no time should be lost in preparing the boxes and securing the trees for their positions in the fall, or, at latest, early next spring. Many eyes are watchful in such matters, and whoever thinks otherwise plays but the ostrich in a fancy as

ridiculous as unfounded. There are few who have not deplored the evil effects of the unsightly objects along our canal from 7th to 12th streets; and if the proper correction be not applied by the Councils, it is hoped that the Executive, through the energetic Commissioner of the Public Buildings, will see that no street is obstructed down to the edge of the canal. The fish-house, and other kindred objects, never had any claim to the centre of the prominent meridianal streets. And as the Mayor is, ex officio, a Regent of the Smithso-nian Institution, it is hoped no notions of deli-

cacy will prevent him from bringing to the no-tice of the Commissioner of Public Buildings an curing materials, wood or coal. It is a right belonging to the property-holders along the whole line of 11th street, and in fact is consucces of the staple-growing States;" that the nected not with privilege in any sense. The canal was made by general tax for common ben-efit, and however deaf the interested may be in such encroachments, they will not be silently tolerated. A solid board fence, instead of an open one, but too plainly shows the scheme shead: But the Corporation itself must not intrude. The proprietor of the Assembly-rooms has already awakened attention. He is not without radges, and the proprietor bare have had to without redress; and the people have had too many selfish nuisances thrust against their vision and the annoyances of their olfactories, to need more—to say nothing of the outrages upon taste, the increase of unsightly objects, and ob-

structions against protection in case of fire cre-

ated, while the dangers of its spread are augmented by inflammable piles, as experienced in the devastating fires of St. Louis. Let these things cease altogether; and if the proper correction be not early applied, it is hoped the energetic and fearless Commissioner will direct the throwing down, without ceremony, all ob-structions set on foot by selfish schemes. The Councils have acted wisely in extending the improvement of New Jersey avenue north. It was a clear right of the people to have access from several points to the railroad depot. And when the Commissioner of the Public Railding shall be accessed. Buildings shall have secured the "compost" which has usually been prepared on that avenue, near the junction of the circular road, north of the Capitol, it is hoped he will have the necessary appropriation made for payement and gutters through the public grounds. The circular road is one of the best access to the de-

pot; but it is not in the route of some of the public houses, and the dear people's peculiar friends need not be lost sight of after the public good is consulted. If the signs are not good next session of Congress, sundry subjects will be thoroughly opened up for public admiration. SCRUTATOR.

[Communicated.]
SHORT SERMONS. V.—Religious Belief.

This is a great subject, and not sufficiently

thought of, or men would have more charity. We cannot respect error, but we can evident sincerity; and sincerity may always be seen if we observe it with candor. The poor Indian, when he sacrifices to the Great Spirit, is sin-cere. The Hindoo mother, when she casts her infant to the crocodile, must be sincere. is it that two men, of equal and great intellect, will believe things directly opposed. The human mind is like a mirror cast to the ground; it reflects many and distorted images. A single isolated truth, like a proposition in Euclid, can only be understood in one way; for it is a single or certain union of truths, and can only be understood in one way. In such truths there must be uniformity of belief. But religious belief is different. This is presented as matter of revelation, and the mind does not act on its congruity, but its revelation. Let it be stated as a truth by one in whom we have confidence, and we believe it. Our fathers believed it, and our mothers, and therefore it is true. I have known good, pious people believe things not religious, which were as perfectly absurd as those religious absurdities they did not believe.

Thus the same mind could be sound on one

subject, but unsound on another. Let us pity the imperfection of human reason; and where

we hope we are right, and may cry out "Eure-ka!" not proceed at once to knock down our

thinks he has found the truth too. Æsor. THE SABBATH AT NEW ORLEANS .- It is geneally known that Sunday in this city is the greatest day of the week for horse-races, plays, and other sports. It is also the day on which car ever heard," we will call on Jenny Lind; the great military parades take place. We per- when we want to shine in a coat which no other ceive, however, by the following extract from can excel, we will wait on Shurragar. the Daily Crescent, that a disposition exists that it shall be a great day also for such as desire to

teach and learn the truths of Christianity : But, then, on the other hand, we think these other people's enjoyments. Yesterday, while Dr. Neville was reading a sermon to the Sundayschool children, a band of music passed up Dauphin street, and down Canal, giving the congregation the benefit of a very spirit-stirring reverend preacher, and distracted the attention of the congregation. Now, we suggest to the persons having control of such matters, that it would be an act of good breeding to avoid disturbing the religious services of any congregation. This can be very easily done, as the places of public worship are not so numerous in town as to put a military or fire company to

much trouble in avoiding them. In Natchez, a few years since, a military company passed the court-house with music while the judge was on the bench. He instantly ordered the sheriff to arrest the captain, gave him a severe reprimand, and inflicted imposed by law offered no excuse for disturb-

ing a court. The same remarks may apply with equal force to the disturbance of religious congregations on the Sabbath.

pass ordinances prohibiting such disturbance on A clergyman, who had considerable of a farm as was generally the case in our forefathers'

We think the municipal councils might well

day, went out to see one of his laborers who was ploughing in the field, and he found him sitting on his plough, resting his team.
"John," said he, "would it not be a good plan for you to have a stub scythe here, and be hubbing a few bushes while the oxen are rest-

John, with a countenance which well might have become the clergyman himself, instantly

"Would it not be well, sir, for you to have a swingling-board in the pulpit, and when they evils." are singing, to swingle a little flax." The reverend gentleman turned on his heel,

laughed heartily, and said no more about hub-

THE ACTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury publishes a encroachment for lumbering purposes at the plan of action for South Carolina, in the form of foot of 11th street. Granting that the street an Ordinance, which, he says, was drawn up by ran to a "basin" on paper, which proved to be a distinguished citizen of that State, and intendone of mud in reality, the street yet runs down ed to be that of actual secession. It proposes to the water for the convenience of citizens prodispensable to the full development of the re-sources of the staple-growing States;" that the Southern States can make the world tributary to them if they have "no injuriously restrictive import duties;" that the Northern States, being deeply interested in manufactures, will not con-sent to free trade, and, under the influence of false views of religion, humanity, and policy, will not cease to agitate against slavery; and, possessing the numerical majority in Congress and the electoral college, they are all-powerful on those points; consequently, a union with those States is injurious to the South; that South Carolina is opposed to the Union, and de-sires dissolution and a Southern confederacy composed of slaveholding States alone, and would promptly and gladly adopt any practical measure for that purpose, but is restrained by the conviction that no other slaveholding State would follow her example; and if the State did secede, the non-slaveholding States possess the power and the will to force her to submit; and, even if peaceably allowed to go, she could not maintain a separate existence by herself, with dignity and independence. The writer proposes, therefore, that South Carolina will not secede at present, but that, being in a hopeless minority, she shall take no further part in the General Government or its councils. He suggests that the convention shall enact fundamental and perpetual laws prohibiting elections for Presi-dent and Vice President of the United States, or the appointment of electors for the same, and for Senators and Representatives in Congress, and vacating the seats of those already chosen; forbidding citizens to hold office under the General Government, unless the office be located in the State; inhibiting the State itself from accepting any appropriation from the General Government; imposing double taxes on all the property in the State of persons residing in non-slaveholding States, &c.

[North American.

"THE SECRET OF SUCCESS."-There is no more common phrase floating in the newspapers than this—"the Secret of Success." And, as it is generally used to distinguish this or that man of business, or statesmanship, or learning, or arts, or mechanics, there is no phrase so misapplied. With all such characters there is no "secret" at all in their success. Instead of a secret, their individual merit and open day boldness in every characteristic, which, becoming matter of universal intelligence, takes firm hold of the public mind and enlists them friends and patrons, are the true interpretation of every man's success in his vocation.

True, there are many persons to be met with who, falling into a common error, that there is a secret of success, resort to many of the cuning devices of the day to win notoriety, under the equally mischievous impression that noto-riety is popularity; but after all they have to run the severe gauntlet of public opinion, and, if they are not found to be the pure coin, always come out with the mark of counterfeit. In all the vocations of society, political, military, professional, mechanical, musical, even, this fact is apparent and applied. No man is successful without merit-no man is eminently

so without possessing eminent merits. Shurragar exhibits as much genius and boldness in his shears and needle, as ever did Tay-lor in his sword, or Jackson in his pen, or Webster in his speeches, or Jenny Lind in her songs. The same public taste that decides upon the great merits of the one will, with the same frankness, concede to the truth of the other. There is truth, too, in the judgment of that class of philosophers which decides that it mattereth not what is the vocation of the citizen. whether of the sciences or arts, he who is emi nently successful is eminently great. When we want a battle well fought, we will look to Scott: or when we want to hear "the sweetest sounds

[Cincinnati Gazette.

A DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION .- Referring to Parades on the Sabbath.—We believe in the election case of District Attorney, the Eullargest liberty. If officers and men think the Sabbath a suitable day for parades, we have no disposition to interfere with their amusements.

But there are the other hands a suitable day for parades, we have no disposition to interfere with their amusements. cate the purity of the bullet-box, no army of bayonets has been required, but simply the depersons should not unnecessarily interfere with cision of a civil court, sitting without pomp, and ruling without parade. A high officer of the law, after having held his exalted post for months, is, by a quiet decree of the judiciary. transformed again into a simple citizen; while a private individual, by the same decree, is eltune, which for a time drowned the voice of the evated into the vacated office. Can any but a republican government exhibit a spectacle like this? Need fears ever be felt for the perpetuity of our institutions, when a franchien tion can thus be set aside without violence, or

even uproar?" SHENANDOAH COUNTY, Va. - The "Tenth Legion" estimates the quantity of wheat raised in Shenandoah county, annually, at about 350,000 bushels, of which amount about 200,000 bushels are annually manufactured into flour, making 40,000 barrels.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—In the supreme courave him a severe reprimand, and inflicted of Rhede Island, on Wednesday, the jury in the He said the fact that military duty was suit of Julia A. Perkins vs. Francis Horsey, for a breach of promise of marriage, rendered a verdict of three thousand dollars for the plaintiff.

PASS HIM ROUND!-The late Duke of New castle, the bigoted Tory, bequeathed the whole of his property to his second son-the eldest, to whom it would have legally fallen, not having been as staunch a protectionist as his father wished.

A SPEEDY MODE OF TAKING THE CENSUS .-The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that, by a well arranged plan, the census of the population, &c., of Great Britain was taken, by returns made to the proper authorities, on the 1st instant, the whole

siness being done in that single day! Rev. Dr. Robert Henry, of South Carolina, has written a long and very able letter to the South Carolinian, most enruestly deprecating secession as the beginning of an "liiad of

A foreign correspondent of the Tribune says: Professor Casper, of Berlin, has been drawing up tables of the comparative longevity of the various social ranks, and it results from his sta-Two hundred and twenty-seven students in tistics that the average length of life among the rich and aristocratic is double that of the poor.